

REMARKS

Claims 1-24 are in the application. Claims 1, 17, and 20 were previously presented; claims 2-16, 18, 19, and 21-24 remain unchanged from the original versions thereof; and claim 25 is canceled. Claims 1 and 17 are the independent claims herein.

No new matter has been added to the application as a result of the present Amendment and Response. Applicant respectfully requests the reconsideration and further examination of the application.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102(b)

Claims 1-24 were rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,945,944 (hereinafter, Krasner). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicant respectfully reiterates that claim 1 relates to a method for updating timing information in a wireless communications network including (in relevant part) detecting, at a mobile unit in an area serviced by a base station, signal data containing accurate timing information, the signal data received from a source other than a base station. As clearly stated in the claims, Applicant claims a method wherein the signal data containing accurate timing information is received by a mobile unit from a source other than a base station that services the mobile unit. Claim 17 includes similar recitations.

Applicant first notes that the Examiner's statements regarding the disclosure of Krasner appear to admit that Krasner does, in fact, update its timing information using a signal from a base station. The Office Action states (p.2, para. 2, ln. 3-5), "Krasner teaches a method for updating information in a wireless communication network (i.e., GPS Base station 117 shown in figure 3 updating timing information to each of cell sites 306) . . . ". Also shown in figure 3 is cellular phone 314 communicating with base station 117.

Applicant agrees with the statements of the Office Action admitting that Krasner updates its timing information using a signal from a base station. Applicant notes that despite this admittance the Office Action continues to reject claims 1-24 as being anticipated by Krasner.

Notwithstanding the apparent acknowledgement by the Office that Krasner does not anticipate claims 1-24, Applicant will further respond to the rejections thereof.

Krasner discloses a communication receiver that receives a commercial communication signal that contains a time indicator representing a time synchronized event, and the GPS receiver receives satellite position information from one or more global positioning satellites" (See Krasner, col. 2, ln. 13-18). Krasner further discloses that the "timing signals are derived from the framing structure or timing data transmitted by commercially available telecommunications signal, such as cellular voice or data signal which carry information in addition to the timing signals, such as cellular voice or data signals which carry information in addition to the timing signals." (See Krasner, col. 4, ln. 53-58) Krasner clarifies that the commercial communication signals are received from a base station. For example, Krasner discloses, "[w]hen a communication signal, such as a cellular telephone signal, is received from a communication basestation such as basestation 117 . . ." (See Krasner, col. 6, ln. 18-21).

At col. 11, ln. 3-5, Krasner discloses that the communication signals are sent back and forth between the base station and the mobile station. Krasner also discloses that the timing data is received in the communication signal when discussing the method shown in FIG. 5A. In particular, Krasner makes it clear regarding step 504 that the timing data is "encoded in the communication signal", if at all. Again, the communication signal is received by the mobile station from a GPS basestation 117. The alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 5B also describes a method wherein a remote unit 302 receives communication signal from GPS basestation 117.

In some other embodiments, Krasner discloses, “[t]he cellular telephone receiver receives a network broadcast from the GSM basestation which contains a time indicator.” (emphasis added) (See Krasner, col. 12, ln. 39-40)

Thus, it should be clear that Krasner repeatedly and explicitly discloses receiving a communication signal that includes timing information from a base station, a base station that services the GPS/communication receiver associated therewith. That is, Krasner does not disclose or suggest the accurate timing information is received from a source other than a base station but instead discloses that the source of the timing information is a base station.

However, the Office Action alleges that the timing information in Krasner is received from a source other than a base station by citing and relying on a “received GPS signal from at least one of satellite, col. 5, lines. 3-11”. Applicant respectfully submits that the GPS signal received by the Krasner disclosed GPS receiver does not in fact receive timing information from the GPS satellite. This fact is made clear by (1) the numerous citations discussed hereinabove by Applicant, and (2) the Office Action’s statements admitting “Krasner teaches a method for updating information in a wireless communication network (i.e., GPS Base station 117 shown in figure 3 updating timing information to each of cell sites 306) . . .”.

Regarding the Office Action statements relating to the Krasner disclosed embodiment wherein absolute time or timing information is not coordinated from one cell site to the next, Applicant disagrees with the Office Action’s conclusion that Krasner therefor teaches receiving timing information from the GPS base station and the series of cellular telephones.

Krasner discloses that in one embodiment a series of cellular telephones are located in each cell of a coverage area serviced by a cellular switching station. Each of the telephones determines the cell timing for its specific cell. Thus, “[I]f the cell associated with the remote GPS receiver is known, then the absolute time for that cell may be coordinated between a GPS basestation and a

remote unit, independent of the location of the remote unit within the cell.”
(emphasis added) (See Krasner, col. 16, ln. 49-53)

That is, Krasner discloses a series of cellular telephones determining the cell timing for the cell in which they are each located. It is assumed that the cell timing information is determined in the manner disclosed elsewhere in Krasner (i.e., through communication with the base station) since no other method is disclosed. Thus, the absolute timing for each cell is known by the base station. Then, to determine the timing information for a remote mobile unit located in a cell for which the timing information is known due to one of the series of cellular telephones associated therewith, the base station may coordinate the absolute time for that cell between the GPS base station and the remote unit. The coordination of the timing information between the base station and the remote unit may occur independently of the location of the remote unit within the cell since the timing information has already been determined by the series of cellular telephones.

Applicant notes that Krasner does not disclose the remote unit or any of the “series of cellular telephones” communicating timing information other than through the base station. For example, Krasner does not disclose the remote unit communicating directly with any of the series of cellular telephones to transmit or receive timing information. Clearly, Krasner discloses a coordination of timing between the GPS base station and a remote unit.

Krasner also discloses at col. 5, ln. 3-36 that the GPS signals received through GPS antenna 101 relate to location information (e.g., PN codes and pseudorange data). That is, according to the explicit disclosure of Krasner the positional data is received in the GPS signal but there is no explicit disclosure of accurate timing information being received in the GPS signal.

In fact, receiving timing information from the GPS satellite would be against the disclosure of Krasner (discussed, for example, above). Krasner explicitly states that it is

desirable “to provide a system for providing time information to a GPS receiver without requiring the receiver to derive timing information from GPS signals received from GPS satellites or from an internally generated clock.” (emphasis added) (See Krasner, col. 1, ln. 64 – col. 2, ln. 1)

Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable over the cited and relied upon Krasner for at least the reasons discussed in detail above. In particular, Applicant reiterates that Krasner fails to disclose or suggest, at least, detecting, at a mobile unit in an area serviced by a base station, signal data containing accurate timing information, the signal data received from a source other than a base station.

Applicant also respectfully submits that the dependent claims 2-16 are also patentable over the cited and relied upon Krasner for at least the same reasons provided regarding claim 1. Inasmuch as claims 17-24 were rejected for the same reasons set forth regarding claims 1-16, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 17-24 are also patentable over the cited and relied upon Krasner.

Accordingly, the reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-24 under 35 USC 102(b) are requested, as is the allowance of same.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of the pending claims. If any issues remain, or if the Examiner has any further suggestions for expediting allowance of the present application, the Examiner is kindly invited to contact the undersigned via telephone at (732) 321-3130.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date

Francis G. Montgomery
Francis G. Montgomery
Registration No. 41,202
(732) 321-3130